



THE REAL RULER OF THE WORLD.

REPUBLICAN BREACH WIDENS OVER THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Congressman Warner of Illinois Would Not Be Surprised if the President Recommended Important Tariff Legislation During the Next Congress.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Washington, June 28.—It becomes more and more evident every day that there is a wide diversity of opinion among the Western and Eastern Republicans on the necessity of tariff legislation next winter. Representative Warner of Illinois, who arrived in the city last night to look after some matters for his district in the departments, intimated very strongly that there would be some important tariff legislation during the next session of Congress.

"If the tariff needs revising for the purpose of better controlling the trusts," said he, "you may depend on it the Republicans will act accordingly. The tariff is not sacred. When it is made evident that the protection afforded by the tariff has served

its purpose, then this protection will be removed. It would not surprise me in the least if the President should make such a recommendation in his message to Congress. Other laws have been amended to meet changed conditions, and why not the tariff?"

In Mr. Warner's judgment whatever tariff legislation is proposed will be agreed on in caucus.

Speaking of candidates for the presidency, Mr. Warner said that if Senator Cullom was a candidate, Illinois would be solid for him. Senator Cullom, he said, was a hard worker, and was ever on the alert to advance the interest of the State. He says he would like to see him President, for he would fill the office with credit to himself and the country.

FELIX, NOTED FRENCH DRESSMAKER, FAILS.

Considered the World's Greatest in His Line—Patronized by Nobility, Yet a Bankrupt.

SPECIAL BY CARLE.

Paris, June 28.—Felix, the world's greatest dressmaker, closed his doors in bankruptcy to-day. He was long looked upon as the king of France's largest industry.

Fashionable women are in tears over the failure. The cause of the failure is the Palais de Costumes at the exposition. Felix invested all his money in the palace and exhibited dresses showing the costumes of thousands of years. The remnants were bought up by the big clothing establishment called Trois Quarters. Felix was Queen Alexandra's dressmaker, and recently refused a large order from her because he feared bankruptcy.

Worth, Doucet, Paquin and Redfern have all seen condoleances, but admit that the bankrupt was their superior.

Numerous offers of financial assistance from grandes dames whom he has dressed were made, but Felix, dispirited, declined all. He says he is too old to continue business, and will retire to the country.

Felix was a dressmaker to more notable than any other dressmaker alive. He kept a large corps of beautiful models to show his creations to the best advantage. His charges were enormous. Asked once as to the average cost of a ball dress, he replied:

"There is no limit in my establishment." He added, however, that \$3,000 was about the average.

Among his customers were Queen Margherita of Italy, Countess de Montebello, the murdered King Humbert; the Duchess d'Orleans, Princess Charles of Denmark, Countess de Castellane, Duchess d'Uzes, Princess Victoria, Mrs. Langtry and Ada Rehan.

FAINTED AT THE ALTAR.

Bridegroom Overcome by Heat During Wedding at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., June 28.—During the marriage of Doctor Herbert Handies and Miss Lucile Price in the Western Highlands Presbyterian Church the ceremony was interrupted for ten minutes to-day by the bridegroom falling in a dead faint in the arms of the groomsmen, from oppressive heat.

At 7:30 o'clock the bridal party arrived in carriages and, entering the church, proceeded down the aisle while the wedding march was playing. At the altar it was discovered that the officiating minister, the Reverend John C. Berger, had failed to make his appearance.

It was a trying ordeal and the heat was oppressive. Presently the minister hurried to the altar and began the ceremony. A few words only had been spoken when the bridegroom fell heavily to the floor.

Three physicians, who were among the guests, stepped to the altar. After ten minutes spent in reviving Doctor Handies, the ceremony was concluded.

WABASH AT PITTSBURG.

Councils Tie Up the Bill Granting Entrance Franchise.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 28.—Another blow was aimed to-day at the entrance of the Wabash Railroad into Pittsburg. The subcommittee of the Corporation Committee of the Councils considered the ordinance granting a franchise to the Wabash, but, after hearing the plan of the road from its representative, took no action and returned to set a time for taking the matter up again.

Unless a special session of the Councils is called before fall, a step which Recorder Brown intimated might be taken, the official sanction of the Wabash system's connection in this city will be tied up.

In the meantime, the work under way for entering Pittsburg will be pushed along, and the contract for a bridge across the Homestead River will be awarded on July 1.

UNIFIED APPROVAL OF FOREST PARK SITE.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commissioners Take Final Step in Selection of Location for the World's Fair—Agreement Reached on Form of Procedure—International Live Stock Exhibit to Be Arranged.

ONE DAY'S PROGRESS IN THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission yesterday afternoon approved Forest Park as the site for the Fair. This is the last step in site selection.

The commission, in conference with the Executive Committee of the Exposition Company, adopted a code of jurisdiction to remove all future doubts as to the jurisdiction of the respective bodies.

The commission adjourned yesterday evening subject to the call of the chair. Several Commissioners left St. Louis yesterday. All others who will not participate in the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase building will leave the city this morning.

Park Commissioner Ridgely reported to President Francis yesterday that the Park and Outdoor Art Association, in convention at Milwaukee, had decided to meet in St. Louis in 1902.

Jose de Oliveira, representative of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company at Buffalo, reported yesterday the completion of preparations for the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase building at the Pan-American Exposition.

Standing committees on Agriculture and on Electricity and Electrical Appliances met and organized for work. The last-named committee arranged for an estimate of the cost of an electric plant for the Exposition grounds.

The Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits took steps to interest citizens of Texas and the Indian Territory in making an exhibit at the World's Fair.

Without a dissenting voice the Louisiana Purchase Commission yesterday at 5:55 p. m. approved Forest Park as the World's Fair site.

This is the third and last step in the site selection. The first step was taken Monday afternoon, when the Executive Committee selected Forest Park. The approval of the selection Tuesday morning by the Board of Directors was the second step.

The commission had been in session since Wednesday morning. On that day a visit was paid to Forest Park under the guidance of the Executive Committee. Thursday two sessions of the committee were held, at which all phases of the site were canvassed. Two sessions were also held yesterday.

"Several members of the commission paid a flying visit to Carondelet Park and O'Fallon Park Thursday between sessions," says Commissioner Glynn. "These visits tended to confirm the wisdom of the selection made by the local World's Fair authorities."

OBJECTIONS TO SITE FULLY CONSIDERED.

"The commission received several communications from St. Louisans criticizing the selection of Forest Park," says another Commissioner. "One attracted attention to the mooted legal difficulties involved. Others argued in favor of a river-front site. The commission considered all these communications and approved the site with full knowledge of all the conditions."

"The approval of the site by the Government Commission, after an examination of all the legal questions involved, should stop once for all all talk of the existence of legal obstacles to the use of the park. The commission has in its make-up five lawyers—some as good as there are in the United States—Lindsay, Thurston, Carter, Glynn and Allen. The facts were fully placed before them, and they ruled that no legal obstacles existed. Opinions were also at hand from a number of learned St. Louis lawyers, including Counsel General Eliot."

The commission also gave consideration to the respective jurisdiction of the commission and the Exposition Company and drew up a formal statement of the subject, which was forwarded to the Exposition Company's officials. The document asserted that, as a precedent to valid final action by the Exposition Company, submission to and approval by the commission was necessary on the following subjects:

POINTS CONTAINED IN THE AGREEMENT.

First—The selection of a site. Second—The plans and specifications of buildings to be used for Exposition purposes.

Third—The plan and scope of the Exposition. Fourth—The selection of space for exhibits. Fifth—The appointment of all judges and examiners for the Exposition.

Sixth—The awarding of premiums. Seventh—All the rules and regulations of the Exposition company governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges or interests of the exhibitors or the public.

Agreement between the two bodies on these subjects was reached at a conference held in the afternoon.

The document, in conclusion, asserted the right of the commission to supervise all expenditures of the Exposition Company. It said:

"The Government appropriation of \$5,000,000 does not become available until \$1,000,000 has first been expended by the Exposition Company for the use and purposes of the Exposition, and the responsibility is placed upon this commission to assure that expenditure to the President of the United States."

It is manifest that the responsibility here thrown upon the commission involves the duty, and, therefore, the right, to inspect all contracts, examine all accounts, call for statements, and to refuse to recognize contracts or expenditures in excess of the amount, or without the sanction of the law.

At the afternoon session of the Commission, President Francis had the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, of which William H. Thompson is chairman, conferred with the commission. It was decided that a minimum of \$5,000,000 would have to be expended on buildings by the Exposition Company.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT PLANNED.

The commission and the Exposition officials also decided that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition should include an international live stock exhibit, something which, according to members of the commission, has never been held before. It was also decided to proceed with the ethnological exhibits which one of the members of the commission recently outlined.

The commission adjourned about 7 o'clock last night, subject to the call of the chair. Several of the Commissioners, including Lindsay, Scott and Glynn, departed from St. Louis last night. All the others who will not make the trip to Buffalo with the Board of Directors will depart this morning. Commissioner Glynn goes to New York and returns to Buffalo to be present at the dedication.

ADDITIONAL MATTER IN RELATION TO WORLD'S FAIR WORK WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 3.

AUTOMOBILE AND STREET CAR COLLIDE

Disastrous Accident to Harry S. Turner, Jr., and a Companion While Taking a Spin.

THEIR VEHICLE IS WRECKED.

Smash-Up at Newstead and Maryland Avenues—The Occupants Were Thrown Out and Turner Was Injured.

Harry S. Turner, Jr., of No. 3331 Olive street, while taking a spin in an automobile yesterday noon with a companion, crashed at full speed into an Olive street car at Newstead and Maryland avenues, and both were hurled to the pavement. Turner sustained painful, though not serious injuries. His companion escaped with a few slight bruises.

Mr. Turner is connected with the Mississippi Valley Automobile Transportation Company at No. 19 North Twelfth street, and the automobile in which he was riding when the accident occurred had been left with the company for repairs. Mr. Turner thought that a spin would be pleasant, and as the repairs on the auto had been completed, he used it for the trip. He went out Olive street to Newstead avenue and started south. Mr. Turner turned on a full current and the auto fairly scorched down the street. Just as he was about to cross the Maryland avenue street car tracks an Olive street car sped in ahead, intercepting them. It was impossible to stop the auto, and the next instant it crashed into the side of the car, which was going with such speed as to throw the auto to one side of the street against the curb.

Mr. Turner and his friend were thrown to the pavement. He sustained a sprained wrist and a bruise on the head, but his friend, although badly frightened, was uninjured. The automobile was badly wrecked by the force of the collision, and was later sent back to the shop. Mr. Turner accompanied his friend to the home of his sister, Mrs. E. Lee Benoit, No. 28 North Newstead avenue.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:27 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:28.

For Missouri—Local rains and cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair; westerly winds.

For Illinois—Local rains and thunderstorms, with lower temperature Saturday. Sunday, fair; higher southerly, shifting to northwest winds; squalls.

For Arkansas—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Saturday. Sunday, fair, with cooler in northwest portion; southerly winds.

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1. Fair Site Approved by National Commission. Romances Revealed by Bank Failure. Republican Breach Widens.

2. Governor Yates Opposing Dawes Combination. Mrs. Shultz Will Get Divorce. Scannell and Marks Indicted.

3. Fair Committees Organize. The Railroads.

4. Entries and Results at the Race Tracks. Baseball Games.

5. Notes About Books and Writers. Home and Fashion Topics.

6. Coronation of King Edward Proclaimed. Court Will Re-Enter Pekin as Troops Leave.

7. French and German Flies Fly in Berlin. Samuel Gompers Seriously Ill. Chinese Province Reported in Revolt. Anti-Catholic Bill Goes to Loubet.

8. Editorial.

9. Review of Trade. Affirms Decision of Circuit Court.

10. Republic Want Advertisements. Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths. New Corporations.

11. Republic Want and Real Estate Advertisements.

12. Church News and Announcements. Sunday-School Lesson.

13. Conditions in Samoa Islands. World's Output of Metal and Mineral. Tom L. Johnson's Cure for Monopolies. River Telegraphs.

14. Grain and Other Markets.

15. North Side Turners Plan Large Picnic. Wife's Collapse Due to Husband's Death News From the East Side.

ROMANCES REVEALED BY A BANK FAILURE.



MISS LINDA LEE.

Prominent society woman of Louisville, Ky., who will be married to-day to E. R. Thomas, president of the Seventh National Bank of New York.

PENALTY OF HIS AMBITION. ANOTHER WOMAN'S ROMANCE.

His Father's Check for \$383,000 Made Him the President of a Bank Which Failed the Next Day.

Mrs. Poor, Ignorant of Her Husband's Financial Reverses, Is Giving Her Care to a Newly Arrived Baby.

Love, pride, ambition and heartaches play prominent parts in the development of the facts concerning the crash of the Seventh National Bank of New York and the brokers' firm of Marquand & Co. Edward Russell Thomas, 30 years old, rich, engaged to a belle of Louisville, Ky., wanted to be a bank president. Opportunity came when President Kimball found himself unable to meet his debit balances.

Old General Thomas, in pride for his son, drew his check for \$383,000, made up the deficit, forced Kimball, heartbroken, to surrender his position, and Edward Russell Thomas was made president of the bank. Next day the crash came. But young Thomas is rich and his business disaster only made him more anxious to hurry his matrimonial plans. He will be married to-day to Miss Linda Lee of Louisville.

Frank Poor, one of the brightest young men on Wall street, was manager for Marquand & Co.

There's a romance in his part of the disaster, too. Over in Hackensack, N. J., his young wife is cooling loving words to a baby daughter, her first, that has come to blossom in her home. She has been kept in ignorance of her husband's financial reverses and he is going on, seeking to spare her any thought of trouble, anxious not to mar her happiness, hoping that the next turn of fortune's wheel will have his name among the winners.

There's romance even in Wall street.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, June 28.—Forest Raynor, who was to-day made permanent receiver of the Seventh National Bank, which failed on Thursday, will bring any violation of the banking laws with which he may come in contact during his examination of the affairs of that institution to the attention of the United States District Attorney, and arrests are likely to be the result of the failure of that bank.

The failure of Marquand & Co. to-day, which firm brought about the collapse of the Seventh National, and was then forced to the wall, checks the career of two of New York's prominent young financiers, Henry Marquand and Frank B. Poor. Both are young and sons of sturdy old millionaires.

President E. R. Thomas, who succeeds William H. Kimball as president of the Seventh National Bank, is also remarkably young to hold such a position, being under thirty years of age, and the youngest bank president in the city.

Another Woman's Part. Another woman who figured in the big crash is Mrs. Frank B. Poor, who is kept in ignorance of the failure of her husband's firm. While Mr. Poor is fighting the battle of his life in New York to-day Mrs. Poor is in Hackensack, N. J., devoting her attention to a baby daughter, who has just come to blossom in her home.

General Samuel Thomas, father of Edward R. Thomas, is very ill at his residence, and his son, who made such efforts to save the Seventh National Bank when it was about to topple by drawing a check for \$383,000, with which to meet the clearing-house demands, is not at all disturbed over the turn matters have taken.

Lesser Nearly a Million. He has surrendered the bank to Mr. Raynor, the National Bank Examiner, and has

hopes that all will be well, and that the bank will resume, but this is seriously doubted in other quarters.

The \$383,000 loaned to the bank by Mr. Thomas will, of course, be lost to him should the collateral found on deposit be of inferior quality.

There have been rumors that Mr. Thomas did not consult General Samuel Thomas before he made out his check for this amount, considering the bank perfectly solvent and taking advantage of what he supposed was only its temporary embarrassment to succeed the institution and become its head, an ambition he long since became possessed of.

How Mr. Thomas Became President. A curious story of the election of Mr. Thomas came to light to-day. It appears that a large downtown bank had been in the habit of accepting the certificates of the Seventh National's checks. When the certifying bank decided that it could no longer accept the Seventh's certification, President Kimball found himself in an awkward predicament. He first sought the assistance of

George W. Adams, the cashier of the bank, gave out the following card to-day: "Messrs. Erskine Hewitt, Hugh Kelly and Lorenzo Sample, retired as directors of the Seventh National Bank, in January last, and since that time have had no official connection with the said bank. This statement is made by reason of the publication in various papers that the above-named gentlemen were connected with the present management of the Seventh National Bank. (Signed) "GEORGE W. ADAMS, "Cashier."

Government Is Secured. Assistant Postmaster Morgan said to-day that the post office was now using the Subtreasury as a temporary place of deposit, instead of the Seventh National Bank, and that everything was going along very smoothly. There is a margin of about \$100,000, he said, between the postal deposits in the bank at the time of the failure, and the \$250,000 Government bonds put up by the bank as security.

FAILURE OF MARQUAND & CO. FOLLOWS SEVENTH NATIONAL.

New York, June 28.—The failure of the firm of Henry Marquand & Co., bankers and brokers, the name of which has been connected with the embarrassment of the Seventh National Bank, was announced on the Stock Exchange to-day. The firm made an assignment to Frank Sullivan Smith. The assignment was without preference. No statement of assets or liabilities was made with the assignment.

The failure was without appreciable effect on the stock market.

Frank Sullivan Smith, the assignee, reached the office of the firm shortly after 10 o'clock and at once assumed charge. He conferred with the members of the firm and began a systematic investigation of its books and impaired finances.

Failure Had Been Expected. Frank B. Poor, partner in the house of Marquand & Co., said that Mr. Smith was in charge and that he could say nothing about the affairs of the firm. The formal suspension of the firm created scarcely a



GENERAL SAMUEL THOMAS. His check for \$383,000 saved the Seventh National Bank for one day and made him son-in-law to President.



EDWARD RUSSELL THOMAS. He was President of the Seventh National Bank of New York for one day before it failed. He will be married to-day to Miss Lee of Louisville.

Two of his directors. They were rich—some were reputed to be worth \$15,000,000 and the other \$2,000,000. One he could not reach and the other could not see his way clear to raise the cash within the clearing-house time limit.

Mr. Kimball sought cash elsewhere and failed again. Then the clearing-house committee began to call for money. Mr. Kimball was trying to pull together the bank's resources, and was still seeking the cash due the other banks when he was summoned to meet the bank presidents assembled at the clearing-house.

He went. Throwing himself practically upon their mercy, he told his story and asked the assistance of the banks. They refused. They said the bank had unwisely extended accommodation to its customers.

While Mr. Kimball was begging and pleading with the banks for assistance, the failure of the bank was in the air. General Sam Thomas was sick at home, but his bank account was particularly healthy. His son applied for a charter for the Empire Bank about a year ago. Some hitch occurred and the bank was never started.

Price of the Presidency. The Seventh's predicament was Mr. Thomas's opportunity. He communicated with his father. The old General took in the situation at a glance, drew his check for \$3,000,000 as reported, but for \$250,000, no more, no less, and the payment was made on the condition that Edward R. Thomas should be the president of the Seventh National Bank of New York. Mr. Kimball was asked to resign. He did not want to go in that way; pleaded that a little time and consideration were due him under the circumstances. The price of the presidency, however, was \$250,000, and at that figure, so the story runs, the office was knocked down to its present occupant.

Cashier's Statement. George W. Adams, the cashier of the bank, gave out the following card to-day: "Messrs. Erskine Hewitt, Hugh Kelly and Lorenzo Sample, retired as directors of the Seventh National Bank, in January last, and since that time have had no official connection with the said bank. This statement is made by reason of the publication in various papers that the above-named gentlemen were connected with the present management of the Seventh National Bank. (Signed) "GEORGE W. ADAMS, "Cashier."

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During the first fifteen minutes of trading on the Stock Exchange the following transactions were made for the account of the suspended firm: Five hundred shares Pennsylvania, 400 Bergen County Gas, 300 American Car and Foundry and 300 shares each of Laclede Gas preferred, Altoona preferred and Kansas and Texas preferred. Seven thousand dollars par value of Missouri Pacific 5s of 1917 and \$4,000 Iron Mountain 5 per cent bonds were also dealt in by their order.

At 12:30 o'clock Manager Dehner of the Clearing-house said that all of the bank had cleared as usual, and that no further difficulty was anticipated in banking circles.

Inquiry at the local office of the First National Bank, which had been closed since the failure of the Seventh National, showed that the bank was open for business.

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